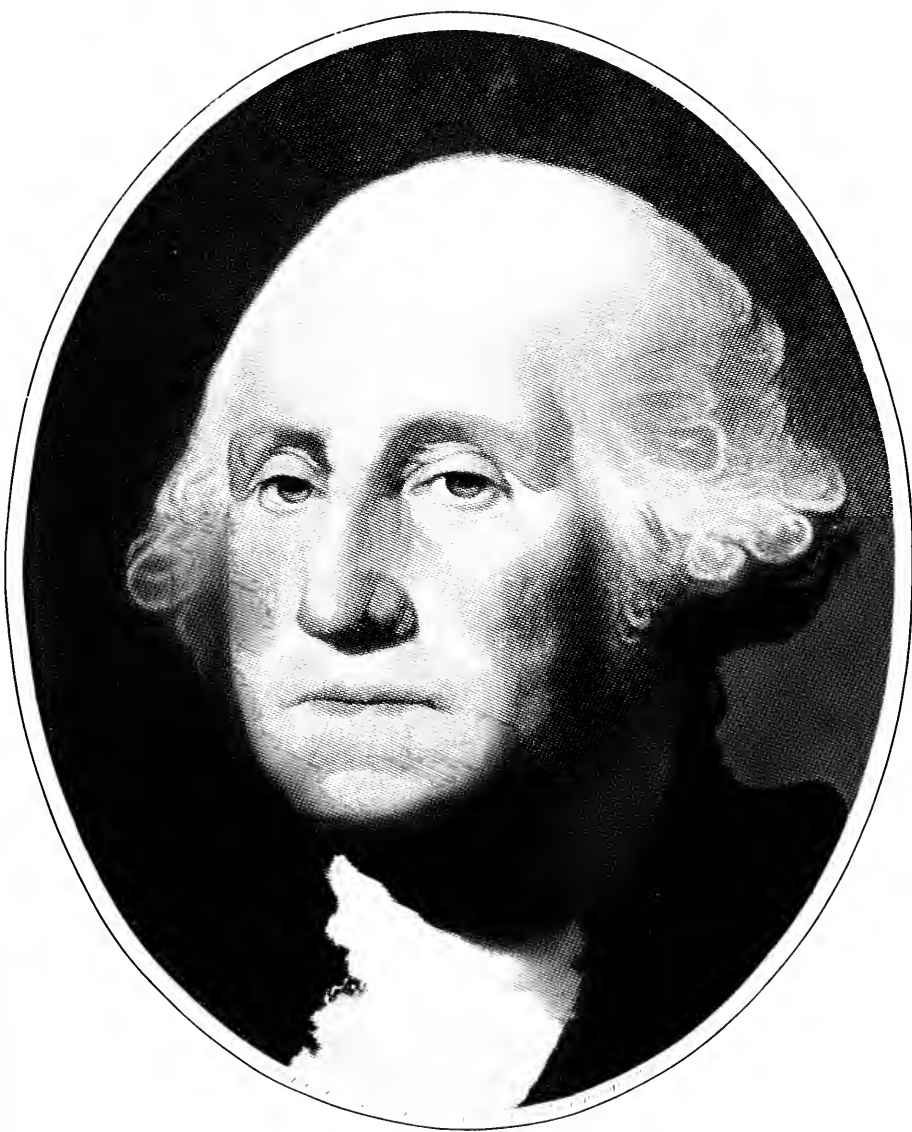


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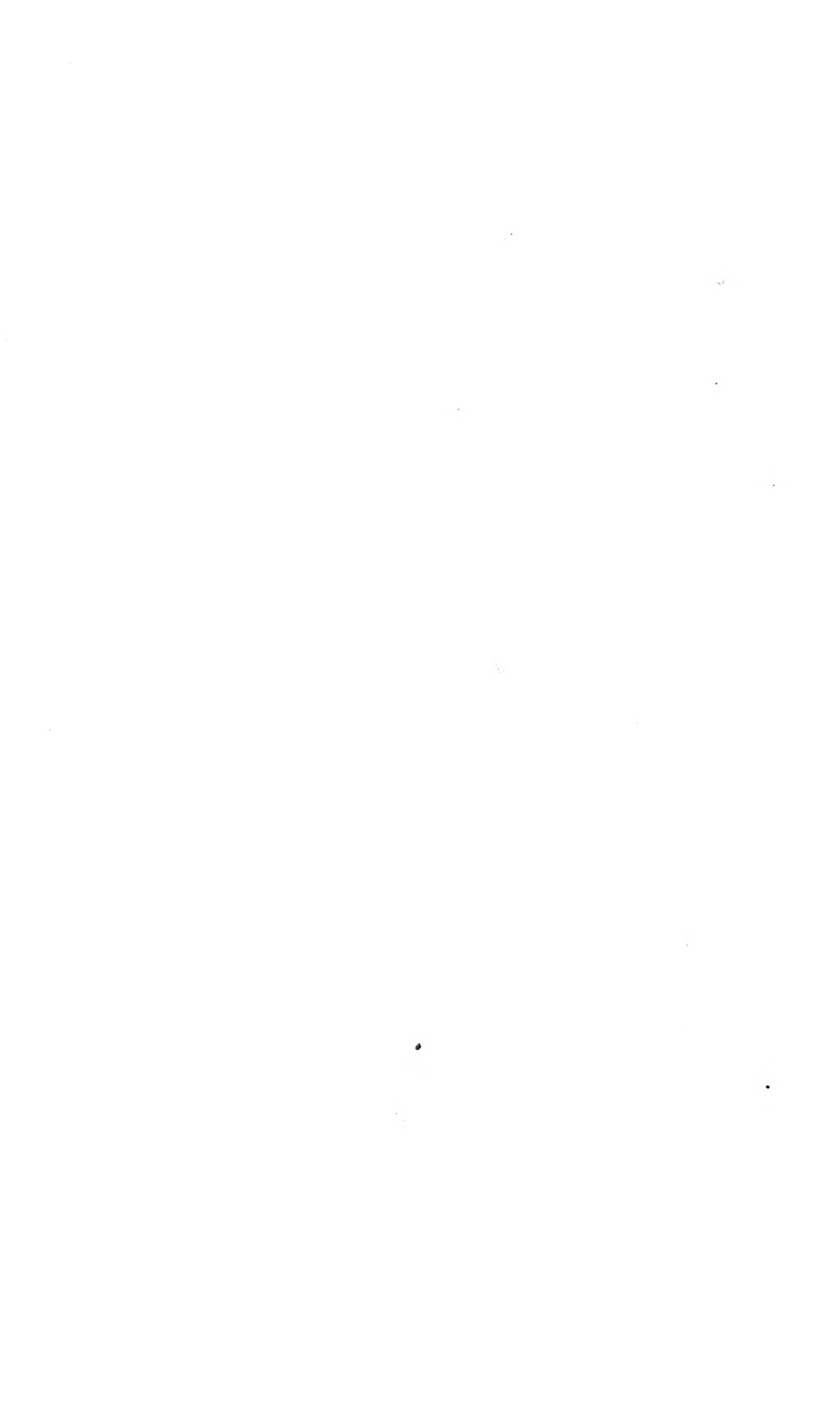
WASHINGTON, D.C.



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<i>Argentine Republic</i>	1521 K Street.
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<i>Brazil</i>	18 N Street.
<i>Chili</i>	1319 K Street.
<i>China</i>	18th and Q streets.
<i>Colombia</i>	921 Farragut Place.
<i>Costa Rica</i>	1509 20th Street.
<i>Denmark</i>	1409 20th Street.
<i>Ecuador</i>	1537 I Street.
<i>France</i>	1710 H Street.
<i>Germany</i>	1435 Massachusetts Avenue.
<i>Great Britain</i>	1300 Connecticut Avenue.
<i>Guatemala</i>	1525 18th Street.
<i>Hawaii</i>	1105 16th Street.
<i>Honduras</i>	1528 18th Street.
<i>Italy</i>	1122 Vermont Avenue.
<i>Japan</i>	1310 N Street.
<i>Korea</i>	Iowa Circle.
<i>Mexico</i>	1413 I Street.
<i>Netherlands</i>	1315 15th Street.
<i>Papal Legation</i>	I Street, near New Jersey Avenue.
<i>Portugal</i>	Willard's Hotel.
<i>Russia</i>	1629 I Street.
<i>Spain</i>	1706 20th Street.
<i>Sweden and Norway</i>	2011 Q Street.
<i>Switzerland</i>	1518 K Street.
<i>Turkey</i>	1802 R Street.
<i>Venezuela</i>	2 Iowa Circle.



Theatres.

- Academy of Music*, corner 9th and D streets.
Butler's "New Bijou," 9th Street, corner Louisiana Avenue.
Chase's "New Grand," Pennsylvania Avenue.
Columbia, F Street.
Kernan's Lyceum, 1014 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Lafayette Square Opera House, east side of Lafayette Square.
New National, 1325 E Street.

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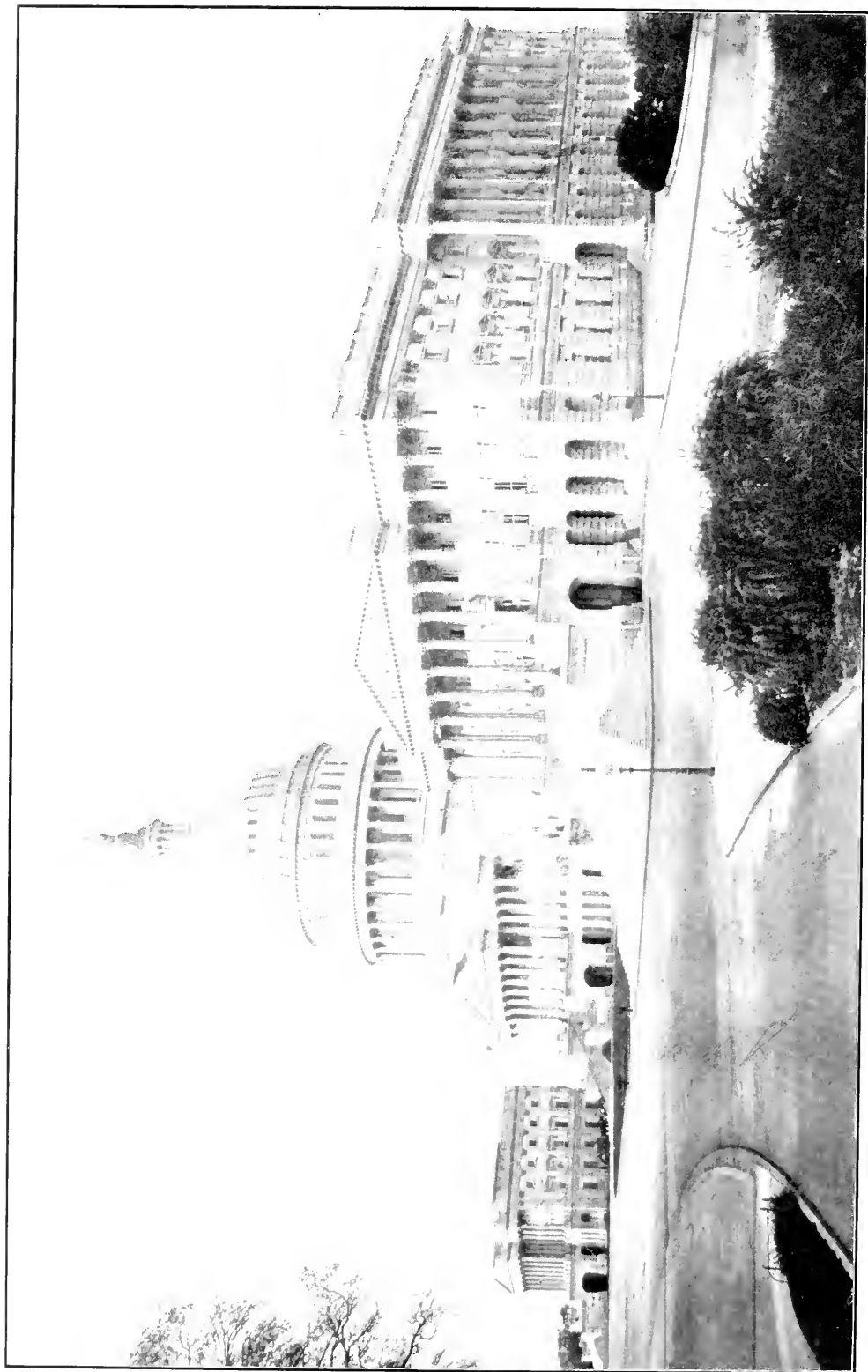
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THE CAPITOL.



WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON is in many respects the most interesting city in America. It is the favorite place of pilgrimage for thousands of intelligent tourists, who are attracted from all parts of the world by the beauty of its streets and parks, the architectural proportions of its massive and many public buildings, the numerous statues and hundreds of other objects that interest the traveller.

The subject of having a territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress was one of the first to receive the attention of the legislators of the new Republic, and the establishment of a permanent seat of government, two years after the form of government was adopted by the nation, was one of the most important acts of Congress in the early stages of the country's existence.

The Continental Congress opened its first session in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, but on account of the advance made by the British army and other causes later on, it was compelled to keep up a peripatetic existence, moving from Philadelphia to Baltimore, thence back to Philadelphia, to Princeton, N. J., Annapolis, Md., Trenton, N. J., and New York, where it continued its place of meeting until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

The struggle for the location of the national capital began in the Continental Congress, and was only abandoned there to give place to graver matters which required the attention of that body, and to avoid the local irritation raised by the subject, then thought to be a serious question to the life of the new Republic.

In the first Federal Congress the matter was again made the subject of serious

debate. New York was determined to hold on to what was then in her possession. Pennsylvania was extremely desirous of having the seat of power within her territory; New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia were eager for the much desired prize.

No less than twenty-four different sites were proposed, and a number of cities offered inducements by agreeing to transfer their public buildings, while the citizens of Baltimore subscribed thirty thousand pounds for the erection of necessary buildings there.

Finally a bill passed the House September 22, 1789, selecting Pennsylvania as the place for the location of a permanent capital.

This provoked bitter opposition on the part of the southern members led by Mr. Madison, who was supposed to express the views of President Washington.

The bill, however, suffered defeat on coming into the Senate, by having its consideration postponed.

At the next session of Congress the fight became hotter than ever, and many thought the existence of the Union depended upon the subject.

Finally, on the 8th of June, 1790, this vexed question was unexpectedly and amicably settled, and Congress recommended the selection of a site on the eastern or northeastern bank of the Potomac.

How this settlement came about will be seen from the following:

The government was engaged in the effort to fund its debts; and among the troublesome propositions introduced was one providing that the general government should assume the debts incurred by the several States in carrying on the Revolutionary War, amounting to \$20,000,000. This measure was urged by the North, which had furnished the greater portion of the men and means, on the ground that the expenditure had been for the benefit of the country as a whole;

while it was unpopular at the South because it would increase their proportion. Hamilton found that to carry the measure would require some southern votes; and in connection with Jefferson, who was greatly interested in having the capital located in Virginia, or as near as possible, it was arranged that the latter should induce the Virginia delegation to vote for the assumption, while Hamilton was to induce the New York delegation to give up their preference for the location of the capital at the North.

The result was that the bill locating the capital on the Potomac passed on the 16th of July, and that for the assumption of the debts on the 4th of August, 1790.



Plan of the City. In 1777 there came to this country, to serve in the war for independence, a Frenchman by the name of Pierre C. L'Enfant. He was an engineer by profession, and served under Count D'Estaing, being severely wounded in the assault on Savannah. He was afterward employed by Congress, and was made a major of engineers in 1783.

L'Enfant became acquainted with President Washington, and was selected by him to make a plan of the new federal city, which was afterward approved, and he was employed to superintend its execution, assisted by Andrew Ellicott, a bright Pennsylvanian who, with his brother, had established Ellicott's Mills, a prosperous town on the main stem of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, fifteen miles from Baltimore.

L'Enfant's plan met the full approval of Washington and also of Jefferson, then Secretary of State, of whom it was said that "he almost monopolized the artistic taste and knowledge of the first administration."

Washington desired that "the Capitol"

should be located in the centre of the city, and the public buildings more than a mile distant, in the western section.

What first attracts the attention of strangers is the unusual width of the streets and avenues, the former averaging from ninety to one hundred and thirty feet and the latter one hundred and sixty feet, while the sidewalks are from ten to twenty feet wide.

A better idea of this may be obtained by comparing the amount of ground occupied by streets in other cities. For instance, the street area in Boston is 26 per cent, Philadelphia 29, New York 35, Berlin 26, Vienna 35, Paris 25, while the area covered by streets in Washington is 54 per cent.

The city is divided into rectangular squares by streets running east and west and north and south. In addition to these a series of broad avenues are arranged to intersect each other at the Capitol, like spokes at the hub of a wheel, while others meet at the White House.

Strangers find it very confusing, as these avenues cross the streets diagonally, and for squares the street is lost. A duplication of the names of the streets

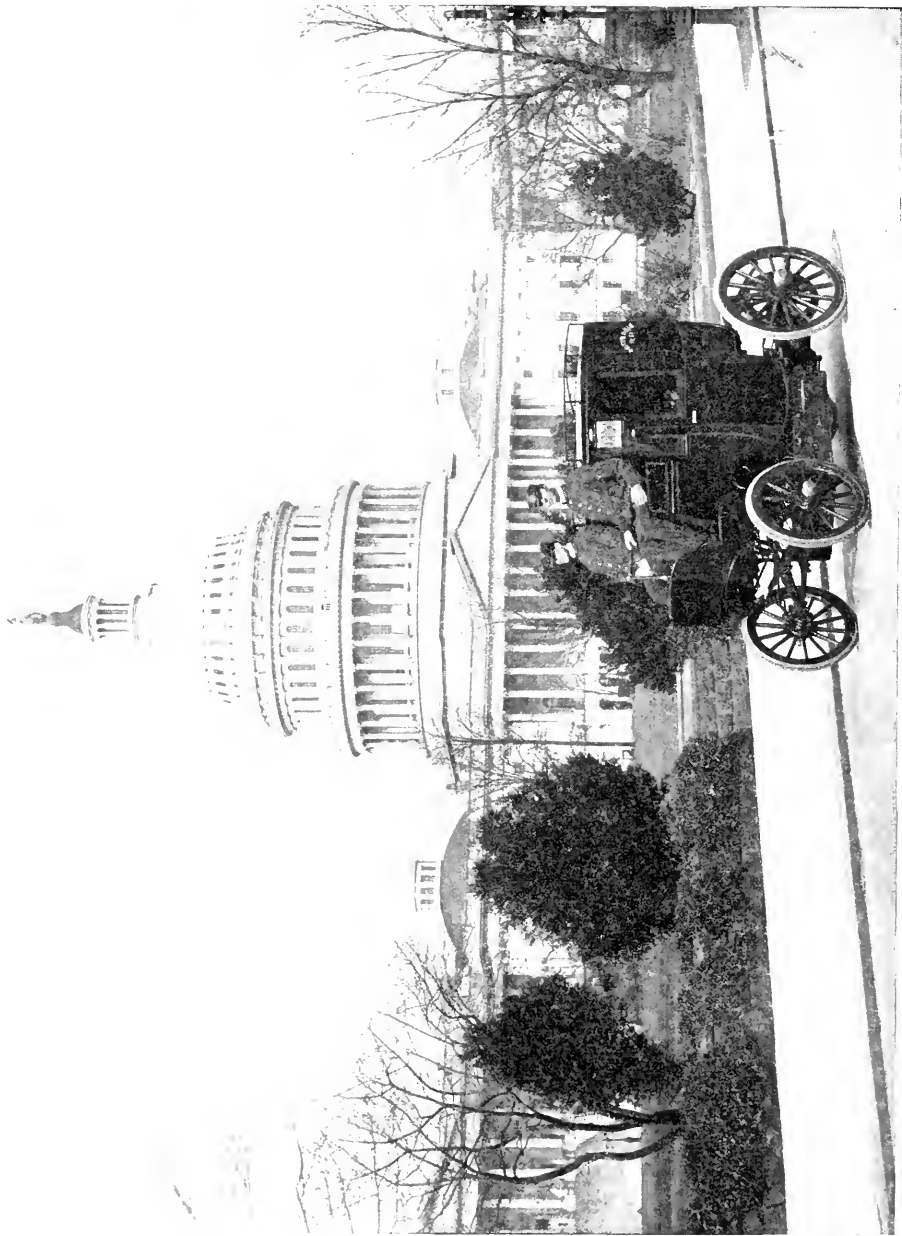
is another difficulty. It is well to understand the method of numbering. Commencing at the Capitol the streets running north and south are designated by numbers and those running east and west by letters. Therefore there are A, B and C, etc., north, and A, B and C, etc., south; 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., east, and 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., west. To simplify matters, however, a system of beginning each square with an additional 100 has been adopted, so that one is enabled to tell how many squares one is from the Capitol.

The present street railway electric line with an extensive system of transfers, makes it possible for visitors to reach nearly all points of interest cheaply. The fare is five cents, or six tickets for twenty-five cents. The Pennsylvania Avenue cars may be taken at the Baltimore &

Ohio station direct to the Post Office, Treasury, Botanical Gardens, Executive Mansion, State, War and Navy Department, Corcoran Art Gallery, Lafayette Square, Washington Circle and Georgetown; and the F Street line direct to Pension Bureau and Patent Office. Other points in the city may be reached by one transfer from these lines.



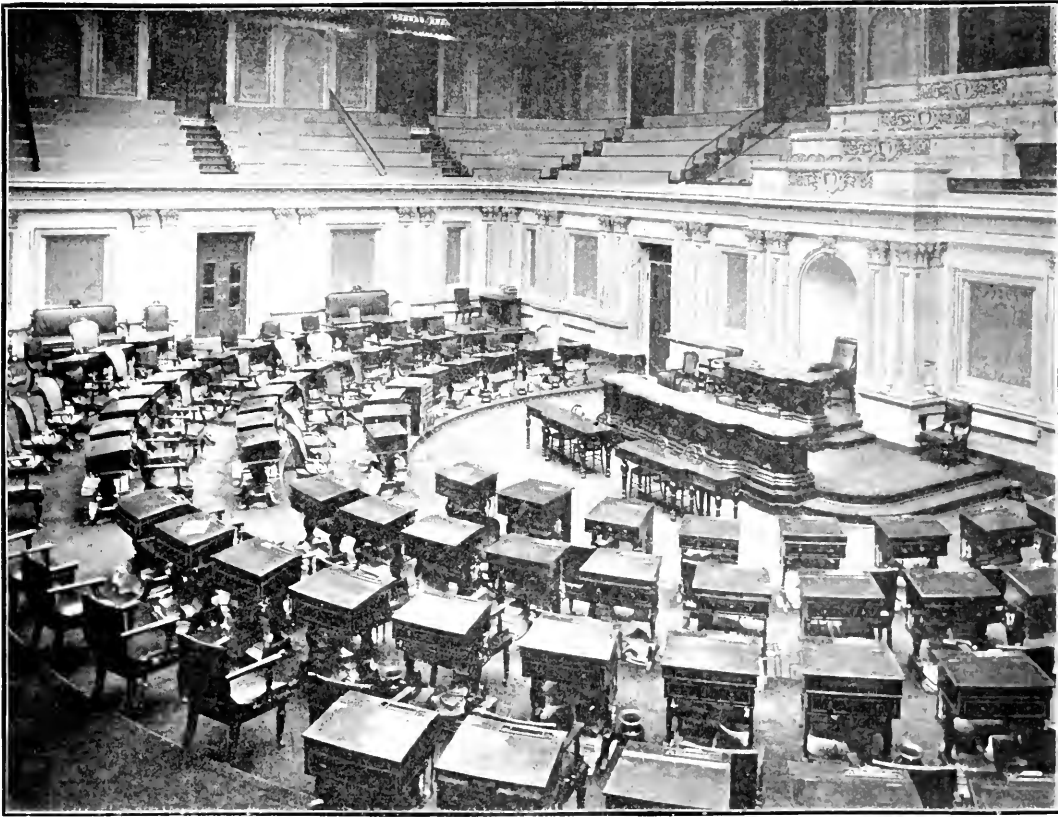
STATUE OF LIBERTY



BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE SERVICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Capitol. The Capitol of the United States, on the summit of Capitol Hill, is at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue, one block from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station. It is open from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., and visitors can best view the building with the assistance of proper guides who are always at hand, at a reasonable fee. At the main entrance is the celebrated bronze

"Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," then "Columbus' Departure from the Convent of La Rabida"; "The Audience at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella"; "Starting of Columbus from Palos on his First Voyage"; "First Landing of the Spaniards at San Salvador"; "First Encounter of the Discoverers with the Natives"; "Triumphal Entry of Columbus into Barcelona"; "Columbus



THE SENATE CHAMBER.

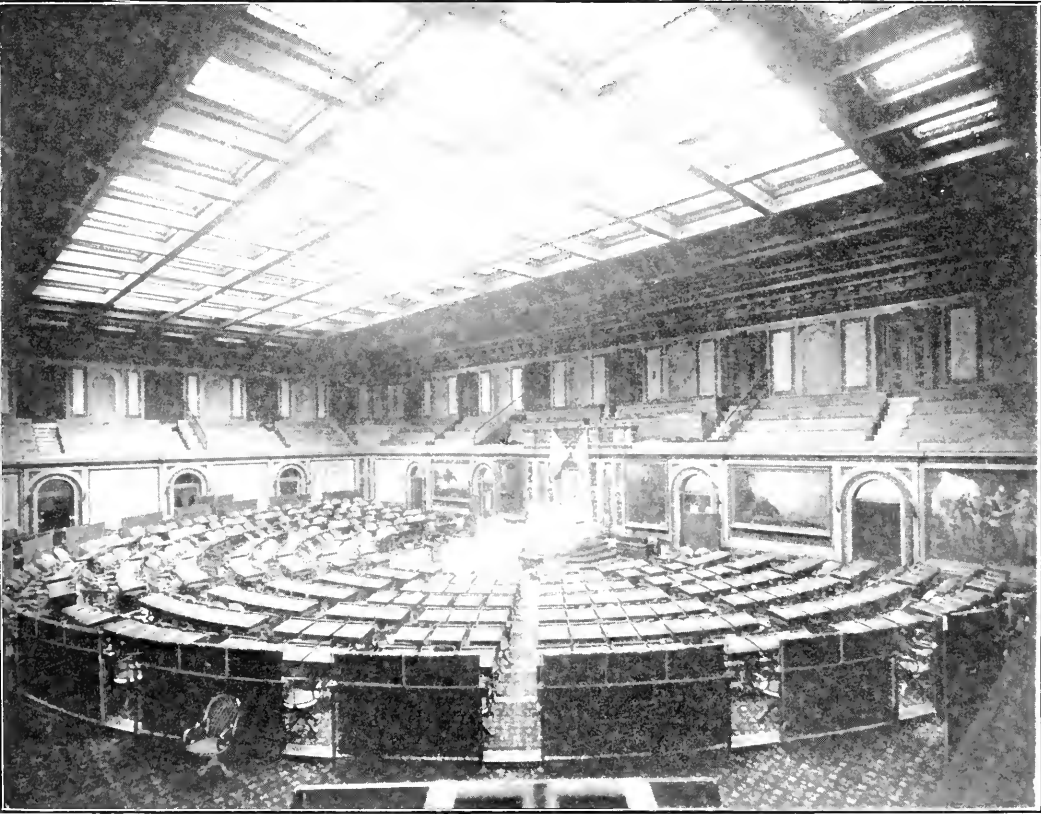
door, modelled by Rogers in 1858 in Rome, and cast in Munich by F. von Müller in 1860 at a cost of \$30,000. The designs picture events in the life of Columbus and the discovery of America. It stands nineteen feet high, is nine feet wide, and is folding or double. It is made of solid bronze and weighs 20,000 pounds. There are nine panels depicting events in regular order, starting with the examination of

in Chains"; and the next the death scene, representing the deathbed of Columbus. The Capitol consists of main building and two wings connected by corridors. In the north wing is the Senate Chamber and in the south wing the Hall of Representatives.

The Rotunda, which occupies the centre of the Capitol, is a magnificent circular hall. Eight oil paintings, eighteen by twelve feet each, are set in panels around

the walls of the rotunda; they are: "Landing of Columbus at San Salvador," by John Vanderlyn; "De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi," by William H. Powell; "The Baptism of Pocahontas," by John G. Chapman; "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Delft-Haven," by Robert Walter Weir; and four paintings by Colonel John Trumbull, an aid-de-camp to General Washington during the

23, 1783." These pictures have historical accuracy and correct portraiture of characters, as well as exquisite coloring, finished details and strong effect. Over each of the four entrances to the rotunda are alto-relievos in stone, representing "William Penn's Treaty with the Indians in 1686," by N. Gevelot; "The Preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas in 1606," by Capellano; "The Conflict be-



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Revolutionary War, who afterward studied in Europe and devoted thirty years to collecting material and executing these pictures. The subjects are: "Signing the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776"; "Surrender of General Burgoyne, Saratoga, October 17, 1777"; "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781"; and "Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis, December

tween Daniel Boone and the Indians, 1775," by Causici, and "The Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock in 1620," also by Causici. The belt of the rotunda, a sunken space about nine feet high, is covered with a fresco in chiar-oscuro in imitation of alto-relievo, begun by Brumidi, and after his death continued by Castigini. Above this fresco are the thirty-six long windows of the peristyle, and then the

huge iron ribs of the dome gradually curving to a space fifty feet in diameter, forming what is called the "eye of the dome." Around this open "eye" is painted Constantine Brumidi's magnificent allegory of "The Apotheosis of Washington." The

The Dome of the Capitol was designed by Walter and replaced the smaller one removed in 1856. Total height from base line to the crest of the statue of Freedom, three hundred and seven and one half feet. The apex is surmounted by a lantern fif-



MARBLE ROOM AT THE CAPITOL.

principal story of the building contains the Rotunda, Supreme Court, Statuary Hall, Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, Reception Rooms, Marble Room, President's and Vice-President's Rooms, Committee Rooms, etc.

teen feet in diameter and fifty feet high, surrounded by a peristyle, and crowned by the bronze statue of Freedom. In the lantern is a reflecting lamp lighted by electricity; it is used only when either or both houses of Congress are sitting at

night, and is visible from all parts of the city. The statue of Freedom was designed by Crawford and cast by Mills; cost \$25,000. The dome is reached by a staircase of two hundred and ninety steps, and the view of the city and surrounding

occupant's name — Republicans sitting at the left and Democrats at the right of the presiding officer. The Press Gallery is behind the President, and facing him are the galleries reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and the Senators' families. The



PEACE MONUMENT.

country is worth the effort to ascend such a height.

The Senate Chamber, occupying the north wing, is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States. Each Senator's desk bears a silver plate with the

end galleries are open to the public, one of which is set apart for women and provided with convenient parlor and retiring room.

The Hall of Representatives is generally the more interesting of the two legis-

lative chambers. The Speaker's desk is of white marble, occupying an elevated position in the centre of the south side, and the desks of the representatives are arranged in semicircles with radiating aisles. As in the Senate, a silver plate on

session of the Fifty-sixth Congress there were eighty-four filled seats and six vacancies representing the forty-five states. The House of Representatives, during the same session, had three hundred and sixty members, three of whom repre-



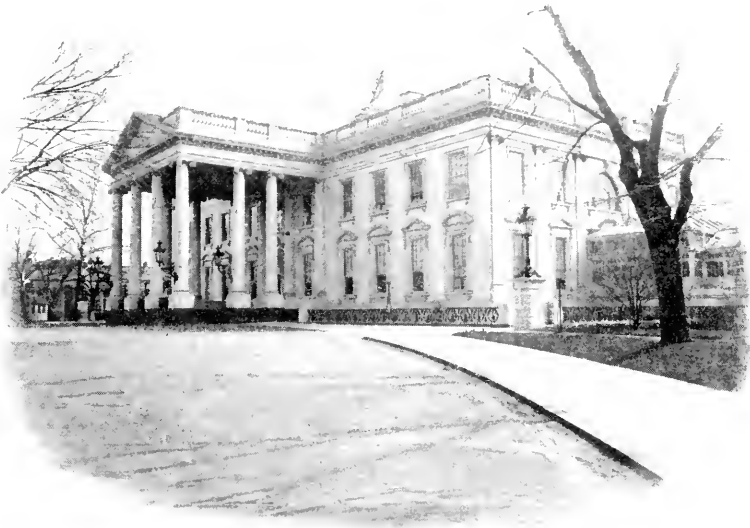
CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

each desk bears the name of its occupant — Republicans on the left and Democrats on the right. The gallery arrangement is same as in Senate.

The Senate is composed of two members from each state. During the last

sented the territories. The number of Representatives is based upon the population of the states and territories, including Hawaii and Alaska.





EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Executive Mansion, or White House.

The "Executive Mansion," or "White House," is located on the government reservation called "President's Grounds," with a frontage on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is in the centre of a twenty-acre plat, which is tastefully laid out with flower beds, trees, shrubbery and well-kept lawns. At the rear of the house is a park sloping gradually to the river bank. The building was designed by an Irishman, James Hoban, and is said to be in general style similar to the residence of the Duke of Leinster, Dublin. In 1814 the British destroyed the White House, but in 1815 Congress authorized its restoration, the work being done under the original architect.

The State Parlors are on the first floor, and are reached from the great vestibule into which the main entrance door opens.

The East Room, originally intended for

a ballroom, is the largest apartment in the house, and is of the Grecian style of architecture, richly ornamented. The ceilings are lofty and are divided into three panels highly decorated, and in the centre of each hangs a massive crystal chandelier. Numerous expensive mirrors supported by carved mantels are located at different parts of the room, and the furniture and hangings are most elaborate. A full-length portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and one of Martha Washington by E. F. Andrews, are hung in this room. Adjoining the East Room is the Green Room, so called from the color of its furniture. Following this is the Blue Room, which is furnished in blue and gold. The next room is the Red Room, furnished and used as a family parlor. The State Parlors and State Dining-Room are located on this floor. On the second floor are located the executive offices, President's reception room, library, etc. Open for visitors week days from 10 to 2.

State, War and Navy Department.

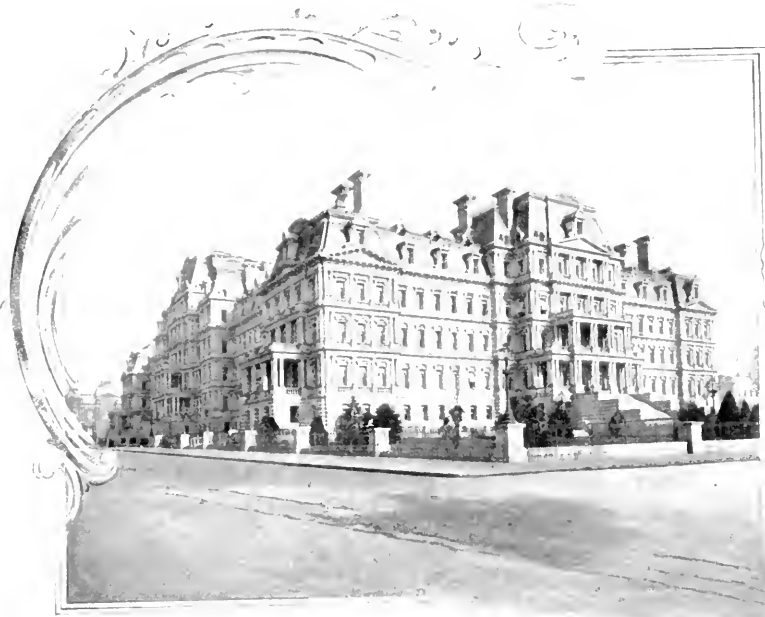
The State, War and Navy Department building is located on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street. In this building are the offices of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy.

Navy.—The Navy Department occupies the eastern portion of the State, War and Navy building. It controls the following bureaus: the Bureau of Naviga-

tion, which includes the Hydrographic Office and Naval Academy; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment; Bureau of Construction and Repair; Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The offices of the commandant of the marine corps and judge advocate general also come under this department. The most interesting feature of the Navy Department to the visitor are the models

of battleships which are exhibited in the corridors. These models are of great interest and form a splendid object lesson in the evolution of warships from the early wooden frigates to the modern steel cruisers and turreted men-of-war which make up our navy of to-day.

War.—The War Department occupies the northern part of the building. The divisions of the department are the office of Secretary of War; headquarters of the



STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

Army; Department of Adjutant-General; Inspector-General; Paymaster-General; Corps of Engineers; Ordnance Department; Bureau of Military Justice; Signal Office; Bureau of War Records; Office of Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General.

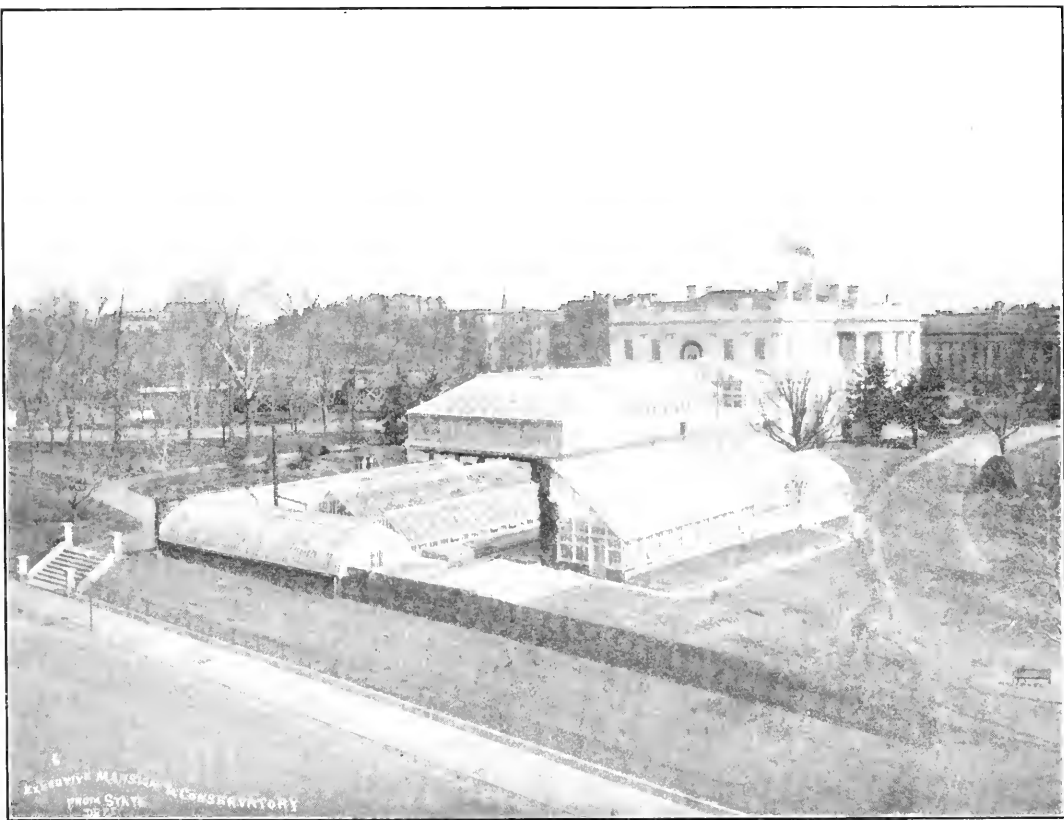
State.—The Department of State comprises the office of the Secretary of State; the Diplomatic Bureau; Consular Bureau; Bureau of Indexes and Archives; Bureau of Accounts; Bureau of Statistics;

Bureau of Rolls, and several minor divisions.

The rooms of the Secretary of State, the Diplomatic Corps anteroom and the reception room, which are elegantly furnished, are on the second floor. Many valuable documents, including the first draft of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, Washington's commission as commander-in-chief of the army,

laration, made in 1820, is, however, exhibited. The library contains a collection of books of international law and diplomacy, and is used to serve as a reference library for the departments.

The Great Seal of the government is no longer submitted to public gaze, but the war sword of Washington, the sword of Jackson, Jefferson's writing desk, Franklin's staff and some decorations of his



WHITE HOUSE FROM NAVY BUILDING.

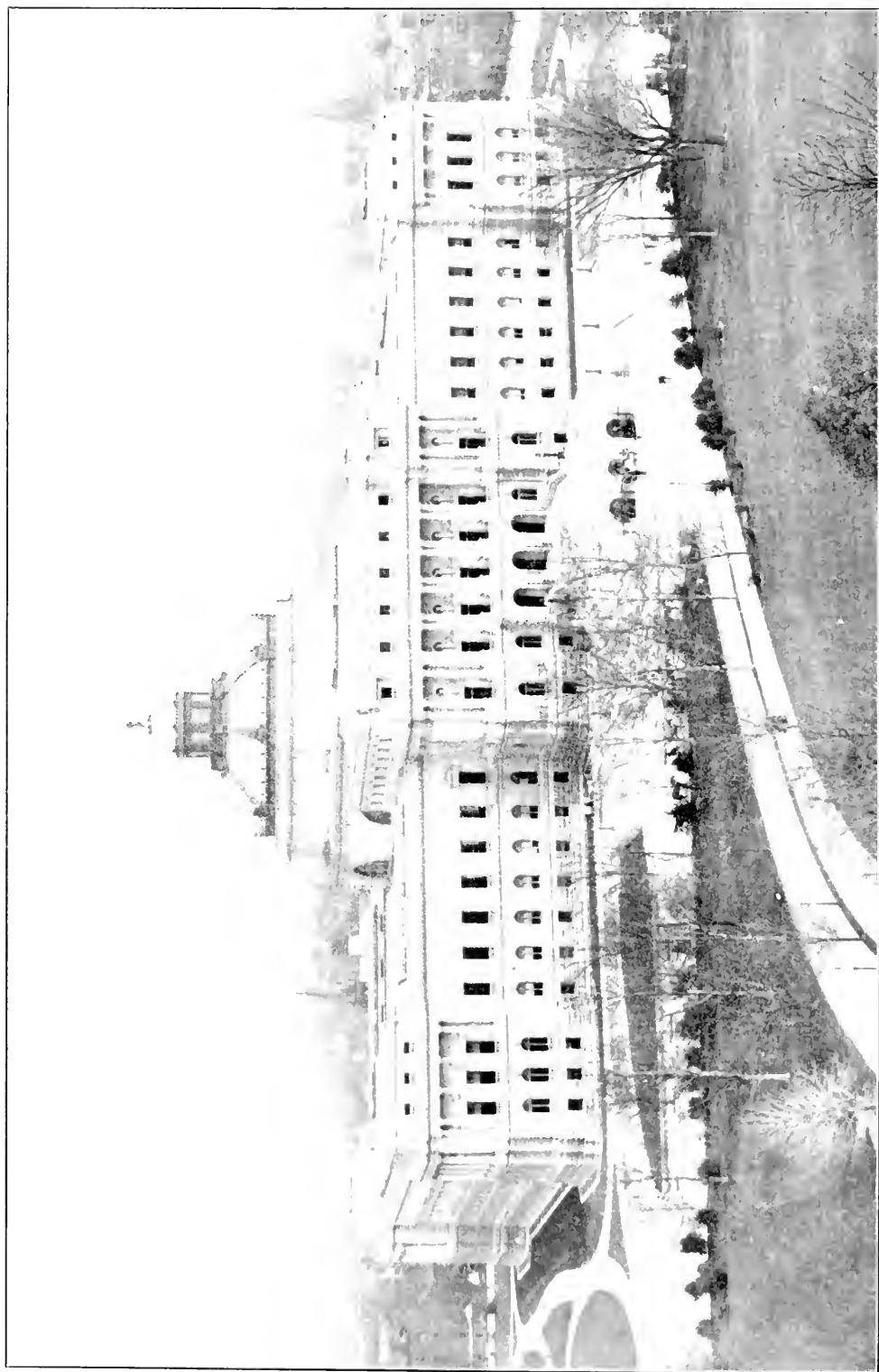
and a host of others pertaining to the Revolution, are kept in this department. An elegant library is located on the third floor.

The original drafts of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution are not exhibited to the public, but are placed carefully away in a steel safe after having been hermetically sealed between plates of glass. A facsimile of the Dec-

laration, made in 1820, is, however, exhibited. While the Foreign

The Foreign Office.

Office is not a place of special interest to the curious, it is impressively interesting on account of its dignified and important position in the affairs of this nation with the other nations of the globe. Portraits of the past Secretaries of State adorn the walls of the Diplomatic Room.



NATIONAL LIBRARY, OR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

National Library. The National Library, or Library of Congress, occupies ten acres of land directly east of the Capitol. It is probably the most magnificent library building in the world and was built at a cost of \$6,245,567. It is four hundred and seventy feet long by three hundred and forty

tiful and rich in color, and the decorations rank among the first in the world. The main reading-room or rotunda is topped with a huge copper-covered dome, which has been covered by a film of twenty-three-karat gold, rendering it very conspicuous. The library contains over one million books and pamphlets alone.



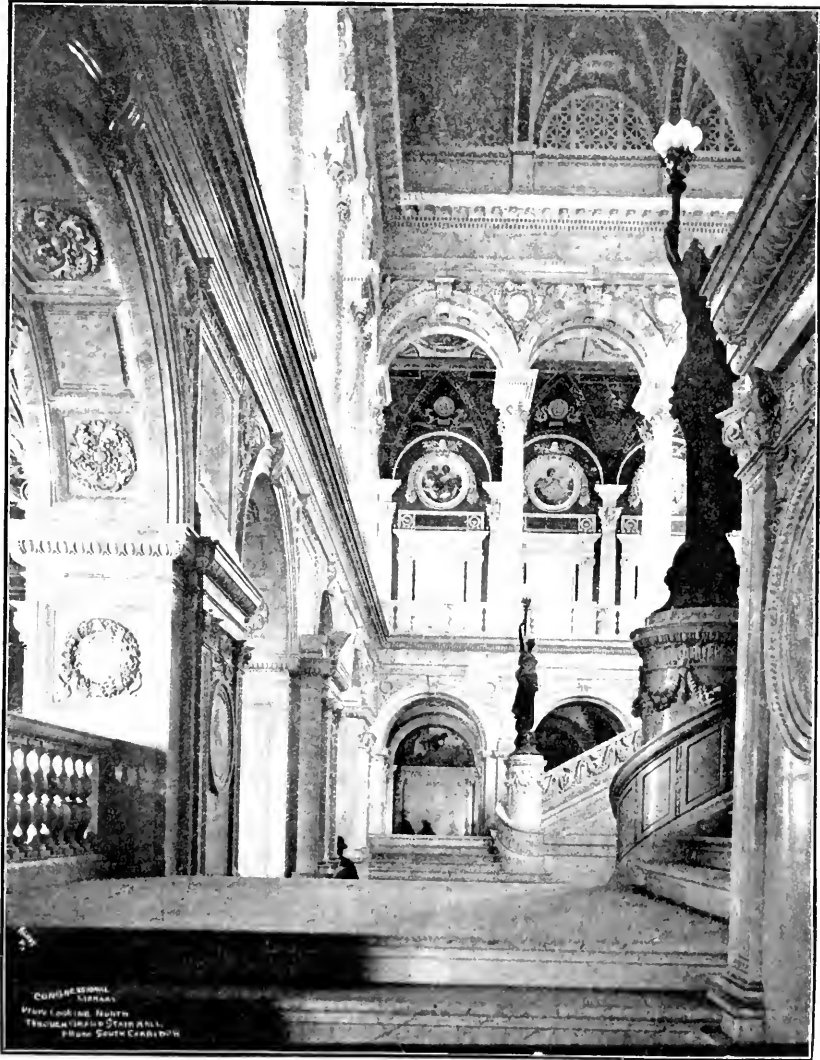
STAIRWAYS TO THE ENTRANCE PAVILION, NATIONAL LIBRARY.

deep, and the outside walls are of granite. The principal entrance is on the west front, leading to the main floor by a grand staircase, in front of which is the famous bronze fountain of Neptune, the finest of its kind in this country. The interior decorations are marvellously beau-

It is open every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and is especially attractive at night. It is the particular pride of American people, as it is the result of American talent, art and workmanship. The architects, painters and sculptors were all American citizens.

Central Stair Hall. This magnificent apartment is said to be unsurpassed by any other entrance hall in the world. It is constructed throughout of fine Italian marble exquisitely polished. On the sides rise lofty columns of Corinthian design. The grand double staircase

six miniature marble figures by Martiny, representing in sculpture the various arts and sciences. The floor is exquisitely inlaid with colored marble, set in the centre of which is a brass rayed disk representing the sun, which is surrounded by the signs of the zodiac.



GRAND STAIRCASE, NATIONAL LIBRARY.

of white marble is most imposing. The newel posts are enriched by beautiful festoons of leaves and flowers surmounted by two bronze lamp bearers for electric lights. The staircases are ornamented with twenty-

From the central stair hall may be reached the Senate and Representatives reading-rooms. The Senate room is richly decorated in red and gold. The Representatives room contains mantels of Ital-

ian marble which are said to be the richest and most beautiful adornments of the building. The walls in this room are finished in dark oak and green silk, and the ceilings are painted to represent the seven primary colors in a series of panels.

The reading-room of the library, which is open to the public, is entered from the first floor. The visitors' gallery is on the second floor and is reached by the grand

hundred and twenty-five feet in height. The pillars are forty feet high and the windows thirty-two feet wide.

The National Library is more familiarly known as the "Congressional Library," but the latter name is misleading and unofficial; and the public at large are not generally aware that its valuable contents may be enjoyed by any one who so desires. Books may be drawn out only by members



CORRIDOR SOUTH OF MAIN ENTRANCE, NATIONAL LIBRARY.

stairway or by elevator. It is from this point of view that the magnitude and beauty of the great library can be obtained. The room is imposing in size and effective in artistic design, and the color scheme of marble walls, pillars, tiers of arches and balustrades, and the lofty dome with its stucco ornamentation, is grand beyond description. This room is one hundred feet in diameter and one

of Congress, the President, Supreme Court, and privileged government officials, but any one wishing to consult the many thousands of volumes, magazines, newspapers, etc., contained therein, has the privilege of the great reading-room and the services of most courteous attendants.

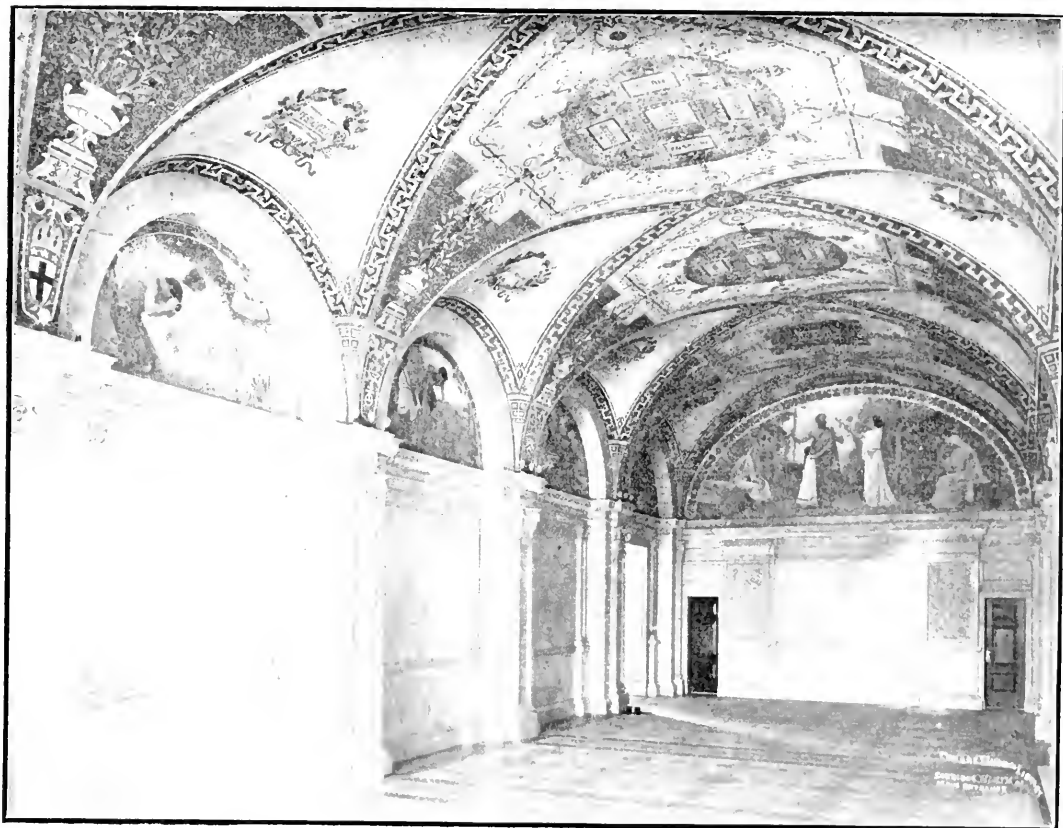
The cataloguing department is on the first floor, south side; the newspaper room on first floor, in the south curtain;

and the copyright department in the basement on the south side. The reading-room for the blind is in the basement on the west side. In it are a large number of books printed in raised letters.

It is intended that the several pavilions and galleries of the second floor be devoted to exhibits of maps, engravings and other collections.

Historical Library, Smithsonian Library and the Toner collection of Washingtoniana. The copyright system is a daily source of accession, as two copies of every copyrighted work must be deposited. This includes all books, periodicals, photographs, pamphlets, engravings, musical compositions, newspapers, etc.

The collection is exceeded in size only



CORRIDOR NORTH OF MAIN ENTRANCE, NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Growth of Library.

The library was founded in 1800 on an appropriation of \$5,000 from Congress. In 1811 it suffered by fire at the hands of the British, at the time the Capitol was burned. Again many valuable works were destroyed by fire in 1851. But notwithstanding disasters, its growth has been rapid. Many valuable collections have been acquired, notably Thomas Jefferson's library, Force

by the National Library of France and the British Museum, and almost equals the libraries of St. Petersburg, Munich, Berlin and Strasburg. The present structure, however, provides room for many years, and the splendid fireproof depositories render it unlikely to be visited by another such conflagration as that of 1811, when a great portion of the archives of the young American republic was destroyed.



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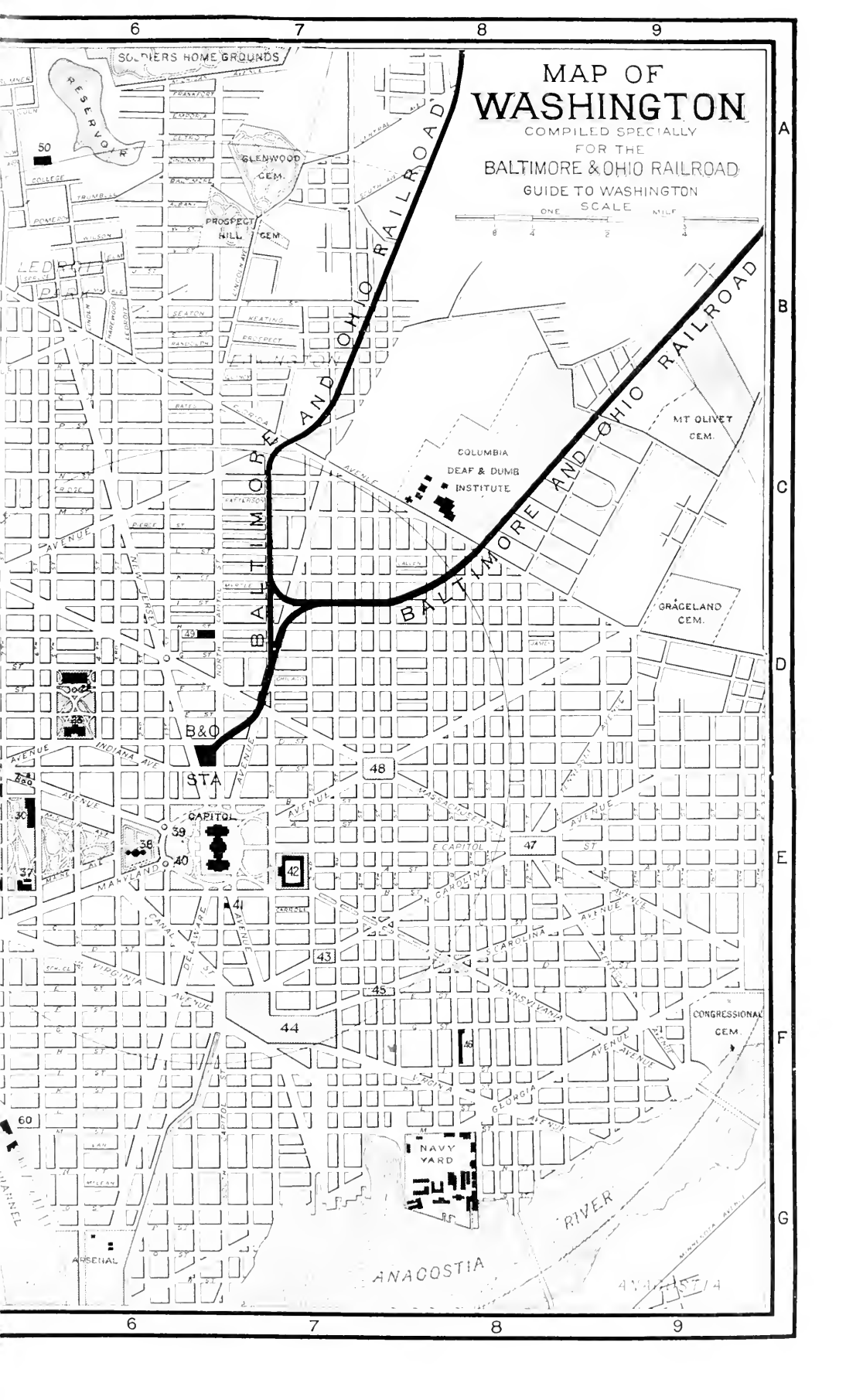
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B. & O. TICKET OFFICES, WASHINGTON.

NO. 707 FIFTEENTH ST., N. W. COR NEW YORK AVE..... D 4
NO. 619 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE D 5
STATION NEW JERSEY AVENUE AND C STREET..... D 6



Treasury Department. After the Treasury building was destroyed by fire in March, 1833, it was proposed to locate the new building further down the tract on which the other buildings had been erected, to enable the Capitol to be seen from the White House. The story goes that the architect delayed in selecting a site, which aroused the ire of General Jackson, who, on walking over the ground one morning, planted his cane in the northeastern corner and said, "Here, right here, I want the corner stone laid."

The building is situated east of the President's House, on the line of 15th Street. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, three stories high, over a rustic basement. There are over two hundred rooms in the building, and yet so fast has this department of the government grown that the building is crowded with employees. The money vaults, made of massive iron and steel, are located in the basement of the building. The building is open to the public from 9 A. M. to 2

P. M., and Treasury tours are made between 10.30 and 12, and 1 and 2.



The Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Coast Survey is also under the supervision of the Secretary of the

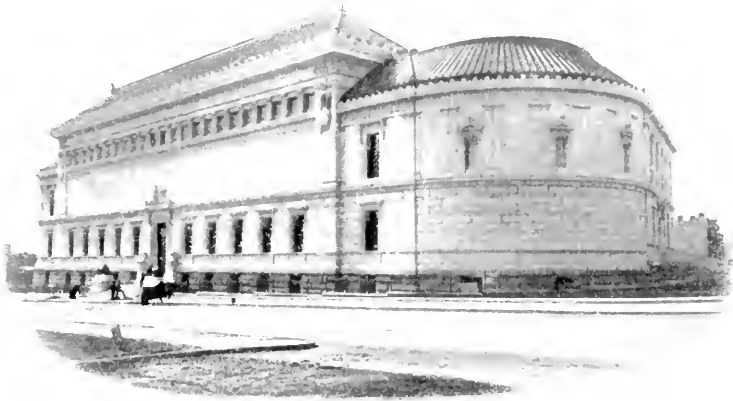
Treasury. This department was established in 1807, and has charge of the survey of the coast of the United States on the tide water. The standard weights and measures are furnished the different states from this department. It is situated on New Jersey Avenue, just south of the Capitol. Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. week days.



Department of Justice. The Department of Justice now occupies rented quarters on K Street between Vermont Avenue and 15th Street. It is the office of the Attorney-General. The Court of Claims occupies the old Corcoran Art Gallery on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT.



CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

Corcoran Gallery of Art. The Corcoran Art Gallery is located on the corner of New York Avenue and 17th Street, across from the Army and Navy building. It is open from 9.30 A. M. to 4 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday afternoons from 1.30 to 4.30. Admission to the building is free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. On other days an admission of twenty-five cents is charged.

The Corcoran Art Gallery was presented to the people of the United States by William Wilson Corcoran in 1869. The original gallery has been superseded by the magnificent structure of Georgia marble of exquisite purity and design. The building contains many canvases by the most famous artists and a fine collection of marbles, bronzes and works of art.

Halls of the Ancients. The "Halls of the Ancients" is located at Nos. 1312 to 1318 New York Avenue. The name is applied to a permanent exhibition of ancient architec-

ture and art. It is intended to perpetuate by reproduction, ancient civilizations. The art and architecture of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Greco-Romans and Saracens are well portrayed.

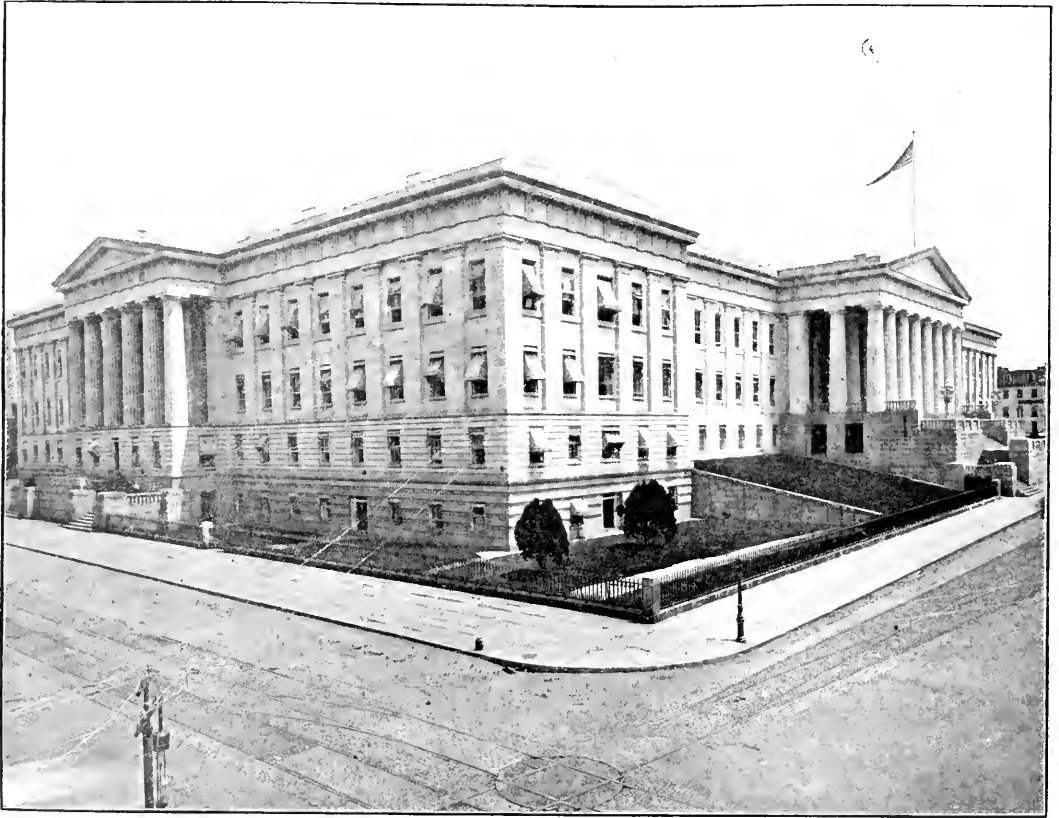
An admission fee of fifty cents is charged, and the building is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.



Pension Bureau. The Pension Office is located in the magnificent structure occupying the northern portion of Judiciary Square fronting on F and G streets and 4th and 5th streets. The ground plan covers nearly two acres, and the cost of the building completed was \$700,000. A frieze extending around the building at the level of the second story is three feet high and twelve hundred feet long. It was executed in terra cotta and represents a marching column about a quarter of a mile in length, showing the line and staff of the army in campaign. The inauguration balls are held in this building. It is open to the public from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. week days.

Department of the Interior. This department was created in 1849. It comprises the Patent Office, the General Land Office, the Census Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Education, the office of the Commissioner of Railroads and the office of the Geological Survey. The department is under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is a member of the

Patent Office. The buildings cover two blocks, extending from 7th to 9th and F to G streets, N. W. There are several entrances to this building in the different fronts, that facing 8th Street being the principal one. The Patent Office library is located west of the main entrance and contains twenty thousand volumes relating to mechanical and useful arts. The Museum of Models con-



PATENT OFFICE.

Cabinet. A general supervision of the capitol (through the office of the architect), the Government Printing Office, the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is had by this department. Of the several departments, that relating to patents is most widely known.

tains about four hundred thousand models of American and foreign inventions. Many historical relics formerly exhibited here are now to be found at the National Museum. About six hundred thousand patents have been issued for various inventions. It is open to the public from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. week days.

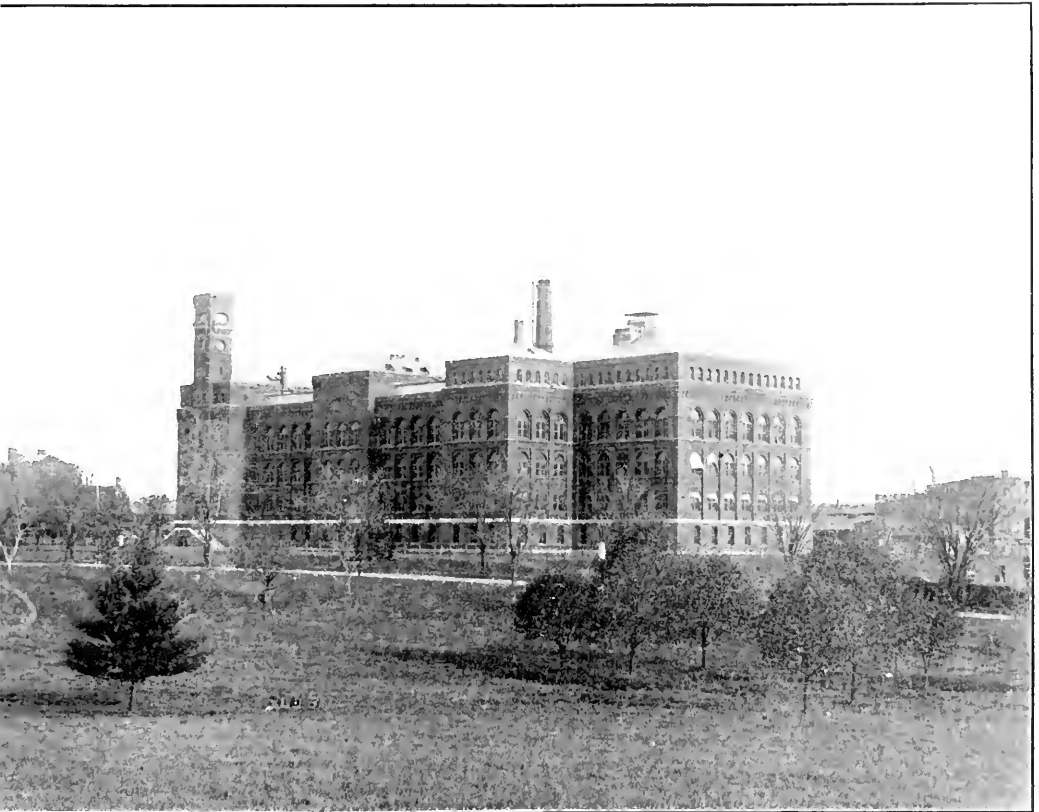
The Government Printing Office. The Government Printing Office occupies a large building at the corner of North Capitol and H streets. This is said to be the most complete and largest establishment of its kind in the world. The official in charge of this department is appointed by the President, and has the title of Public Printer. A vast amount of money is appropriated

sons are employed in the various departments. Open to visitors between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. week days.



Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a branch of the Treasury Department, and occupies a building on the Mall, corner of



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

for the maintenance of this office, the sum reaching nearly \$3,000,000 annually. A visit to the Government Printing Office is full of interest. A hundred printing presses in motion, typesetting, folding and binding, all excite wonder and admiration. The department requires the best service, and a fixed standard of work is maintained to which all employees must conform. About twenty-seven hundred per-

14th and B streets, S. W., near the Washington Monument. Open from 9 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. week days. Visitors are requested to wait in the reception room until an attendant, of whom there are several, is ready to conduct a party over the building, showing the various processes in the manufacture of money.



**The
Smithsonian
Institution.**

The Smithsonian Institution is a gift to the United States from an English gentleman named James Smithsonian, who was a son of the Duke of Northumberland. Having never married, he devoted his life to science. He left a large fortune to his nephew for life, after which it was to go to the United States, "to found at Washington, under the name

\$70,000 a year in various scientific investigations conducted by its large force of scientists.



**Army Medical
Museum.**

The Army Medical Museum is located on the southeastern corner of 7th and B streets, on the Smithsonian grounds. It is of special interest princi-



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The buildings are located between 7th and 12th streets, in the Smithsonian grounds, which are laid out as a public park, with broad drives and footways, handsome lawns and groves of luxuriant trees. They are open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. week days and holidays. The institution expends about

pally to the medical and surgical profession. The museum illustrates the methods of military surgery, and diseases and casualties of war; the exhibits consisting of about twenty-five thousand specimens of injured flesh and bones, wax or plaster models, skeletons, etc. Open to visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. week days.



The National Museum.

In 1879 an "annex to the Smithsonian Institution was erected by the government and termed the National Museum." The building is directly east of the Smithsonian, and is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. week days and holidays.

There are seventeen spacious exhibition halls within the building and one hundred and thirty-four rooms for other purposes.

Lincoln Museum. The Lincoln Museum is maintained in the house No. 516 10th Street, where the martyr President was carried from Ford's Theatre on the night of his assassination, April 14, 1865.

A large collection of Lincoln relics is now displayed in the building. It is open all day, and an admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged.



NATIONAL MUSEUM.

In it are personal relics of Washington and Grant, also relics of wars. In the rotunda are the Spanish rifles, side arms, bugles, flags, etc., trophies of the recent war with Spain.

It is now the general depository of all geological and industrial collections of the government, and is rapidly becoming one of the greatest and most attractive museums in the world.

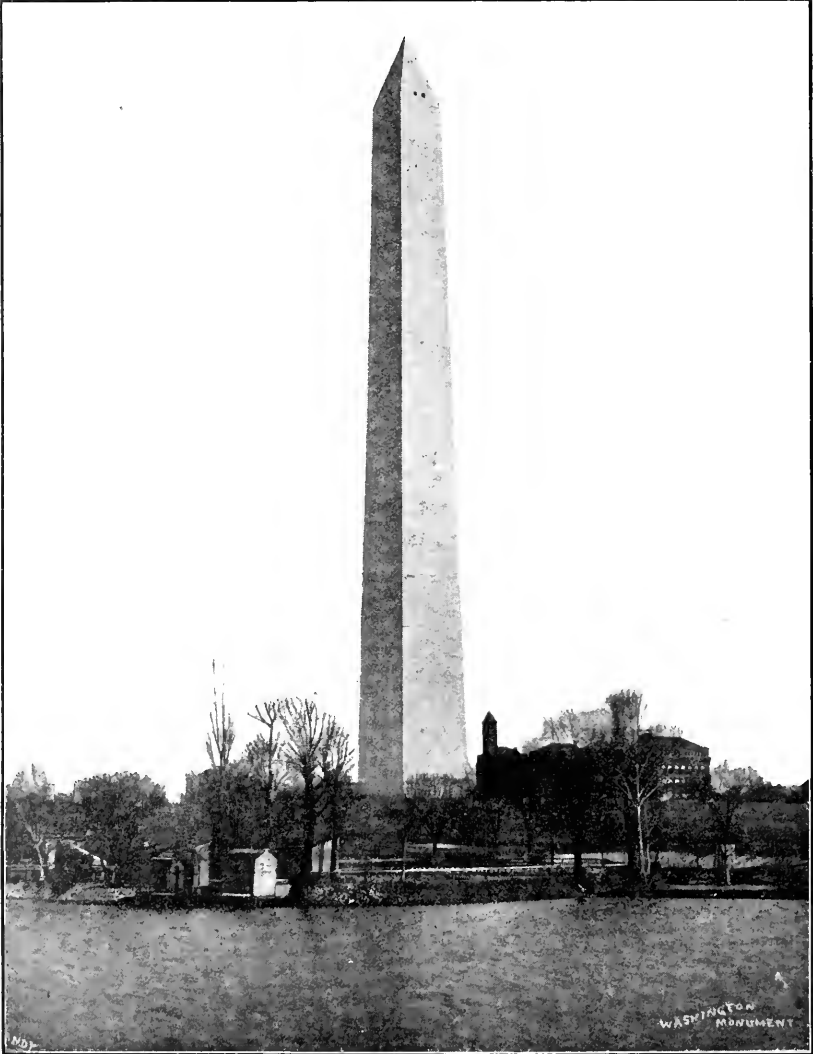
United States Fish Ponds Are located near the Washington Monument,

about one half mile south of the White House. Different varieties of food and ornamental fish are propagated in large numbers; over five hundred thousand young fish are distributed yearly. A large collection of aquatic plants, including many varieties of nymphaea, or water lily, will be found here.

**The
Washington
Monument.**

This monument, an obelisk five hundred and fifty-five feet high, which has been called the world's greatest cenotaph, is on the reservation south of the Treasury. The foundation of the shaft

entirely white marble. Its inner surface is ornamented at intervals with memorial stones presented by the states and cities of the United States, by foreign countries and by associations of different kinds throughout the world. The various in-



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

is eighty feet square, and is set in solid rock thirty-six feet below the surface of the earth. The lower portion is constructed of blue granite faced with large crystal marble, and the upper portion is

scriptions and highly embellished designs on these stones, which are arranged so as to be plainly seen in ascending the monument, add much to the beauty and interest of this part of the structure. In

addition to the stairway, in the centre of the shaft is an elevator. The interior is lighted by electricity.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1848. The funds were exhausted and work suspended before the Civil War culminated, but Congress having made an appropriation for the purpose, work was recommenced and the shaft completed at a height of five hundred and fifty-five feet on December 6, 1884. The capstone is a cuneiform keystone, five feet two and a half inches from base to top, and weighs three thousand three hundred pounds. The elevator is operated for visitors from 9.30 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.



The Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, just east of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, between 12th and 14th streets, is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. This department was formerly under the Commissioners of Patents, but in 1889 was made an executive office. It is principally devoted to scientific investigations of all classes of agriculture for the benefit of the people, also inspection of meat for export and import, special research into methods of irrigation, large chemical laboratories, including exhaustive microscopic work. Over \$3,000,000 are expended annually in this work. The grounds surrounding the department are extensive and artistically laid out, many rare trees and flowers being on exhibition.



The Weather Bureau. The Weather Bureau, on the corner of 24th and M streets, is a branch of this department. Here can be seen the different instruments for forecasting the weather. A special function of this bureau is the transmission of marine intelligence to all the seacoasts for the benefit of shipping.

Washington Barracks. Washington Barracks, commonly known as the Arsenal, is located at the foot of 4½ Street and can be reached by either the 7th or 9th Street cars. It is now used as an artillery post. The grounds are particularly attractive and front directly on the Potomac River.



Navy Yard. The Navy Yard is located at the foot of 5th Street, S. E., on the Anacostia River, and is the terminus of the Pennsylvania Avenue street cars from Georgetown. It was established in 1804, and at one time many of the largest and finest United States warships were constructed in this yard. It is now principally given up to the manufacture of naval guns and ammunition and to the storage of equipments. Many interesting types of ordnance are on exhibition.



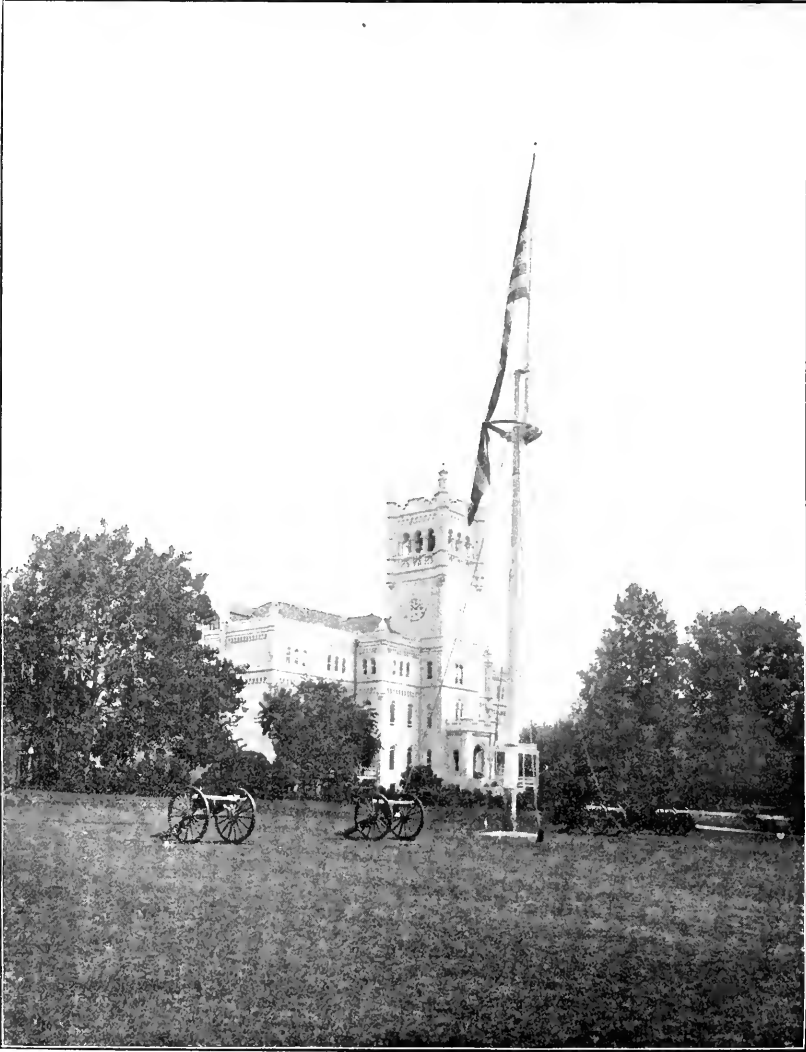
Marine Barracks. The Marine Barracks are located at the corner of 5th and G streets, S. E., occupying almost an entire block. The grounds, which are open all day, contain nothing of particular interest to the visitor, excepting the guard mount every morning at 9 o'clock and the formal inspection on Mondays at 10 A. M.



United States Naval Observatory. The United States Naval Observatory is located north of Washington city on an extension of Massachusetts Avenue and is reached by electric cars from Georgetown. Admission by card can be obtained to look through the big telescope on Thursday evenings.

Soldiers' Home. The founding of the Soldiers' Home was largely due to General Winfield Scott. During the war with Mexico General Scott levied on the city of Mexico for \$300,000 pillage money. Of this amount there re-

month on each private soldier of the regular army. At present the fund has reached the sum of \$1,000,000, and the government holds nearly an equal amount, derived from forfeitures of pay of deserters from the army and from money due de-



SOLDIERS' HOME.

mained in the Treasury \$118,791, which Congress afterward appropriated to aid in the establishment of the home. This sum was augmented by fines, forfeitures and stoppages against soldiers, and a tax of twenty-five cents (now twelve cents) a

ceased soldiers which has remained unclaimed.

The main building, a white marble one, has a frontage of two hundred feet. The building is of the Norman style and is two stories high. A bronze statue of

General Scott, by Launt Thompson, erected in 1874 at a cost of \$18,000, is located on the brow of a hill about a quarter of a mile from the main building. The grounds contain over five hundred acres of beautifully diversified hill and dale, and are covered with about seven miles of well-kept roads.

Just to the rear of the Soldiers' Home is the National Military Cemetery. It contains the bodies of five thousand five hundred Union and two hundred and seventy-one Confederate dead. Near by is the Rock Creek Cemetery, with its quaint old church, built in 1719 of bricks imported from England. Many beautiful examples of the sculptor's art can be seen here, of especial beauty being "Grief," by Augustus St. Gaudens, and "Memory," by Partridge.

Reached by 7th and 9th Street cars.



Arlington. Arlington, the location of the National Military Cemetery, is situated on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, about four miles from Washington. It was originally the property of Martha Custis Washington, the wife of General Washington, and was eventually inherited by the wife of General Robert E. Lee, who resided at Arlington until the beginning of the late war.

On account of a failure to pay the direct tax levied by the government in 1862, the United States took possession of the property, and on the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln part of the estate was made a military cemetery.

A suit was brought by a member of the Lee family after the war for the recovery of the property, in which the government was defeated. It was finally purchased by the government from George Washington Curtis Lee for \$150,000. Arlington now contains the graves of eleven thousand nine hundred and fifteen Union soldiers.

The cemetery is accessible by electric cars via Georgetown, crossing the Aqueduct Bridge, or from 13½ Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, via Long Bridge. It is open from sunrise to sunset, including Sundays and holidays.



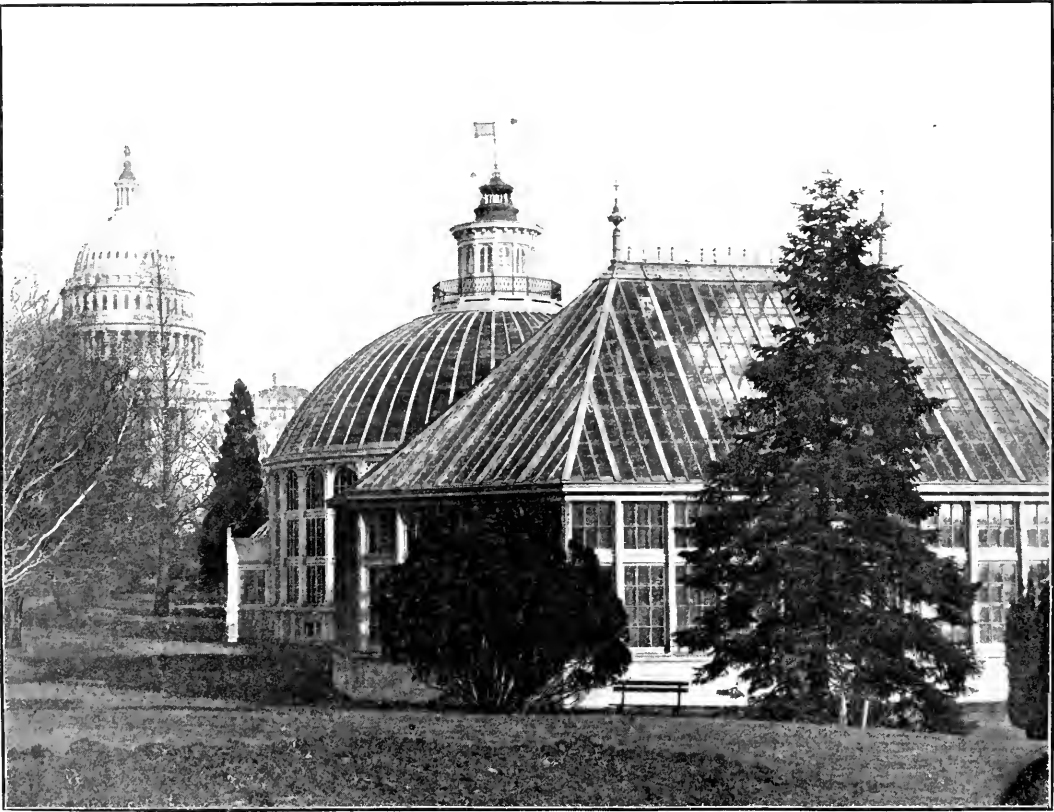
Georgetown. Georgetown, or West Washington, as it has been called since 1880, is separated from Washington by Rock Creek. It is picturesquely located, and many fine views may be had from the Heights. Among the principal features of interest are Georgetown Heights, where many beautiful residences may be found, Oak Hill Cemetery, the Convent of the Visitation, the Linthicum Institute, the Peabody Library, the Home for Aged Women, and the Georgetown College, or College of the Jesuits. Georgetown may be reached by the Metropolitan line of street cars, F Street, and by the Washington and Georgetown Pennsylvania Avenue cars.



Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb Is situated on Kendall Green, at the end of 7th Street, F. This institution, now supported by Congress, received its first start by a gift of a few acres of ground and a small building from Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General in General Jackson's Cabinet. It was incorporated in 1857, at which time Congress assumed its support. In 1870 the board secured eighty-two acres of Kendall Green property for the institution, which now has real estate valued at \$350,000. A collegiate department, called the National Deaf Mute College, open to both sexes, is part of the institution. It is reached by cars on H Street and is open to the public on Thursdays between 9 and 3.

The Botanical Garden. The National Botanical Garden adjoins the Capitol grounds, extending from 1st to 3d streets, W., and between Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues. The rarest and most beautiful plants have been gathered here from all parts of the world, and it compares with any of the famous gardens in Europe. Within the

United States Fish Commission. In 1871 Congress created the United States Fish Commission, to investigate the causes of the decrease in our marine food fishes. Such rapid progress has been made in this department of the government that the United States leads the world in fish culture. The building occupied by the com-



BOTANICAL GARDENS.

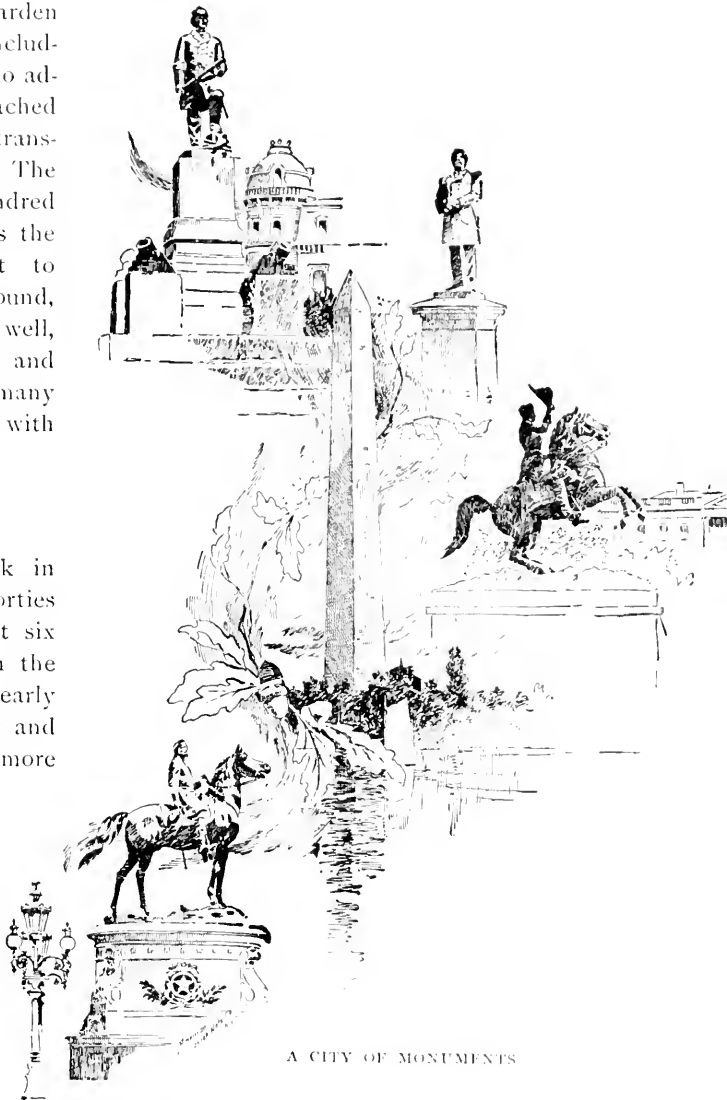
enclosure of ten acres are small houses for the growing of plants, and a grand conservatory, three hundred feet in length, with a huge dome, filled with choice floral productions. The famous Bartholdi fountain is north of the large conservatory. Open week days from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

mission is the old arsenal on the corner of 6th and B streets, S. W., and is well worth a visit. The basement contains various aquaria of marine plants and animals, both rare and common. The apparatus used in various forms of fish-hatching are also on exhibition. Open from 9 to 4 week days.

Zoölogical Park. The Zoölogical Garden is open all day, including Sunday, and no admittance fee is charged. It is reached by the 11th Street cars, with transfer to the Chevy Chase line. The grounds cover about one hundred and sixty-seven acres, and it is the intention of the government to make it not only a pleasure ground, but an experiment station as well, where there might be bred and maintained, representatives of many American animals threatened with possible extinction.



Alexandria. Alexandria, back in the seventeen-forties known as Bellhaven, lies about six miles south of Washington on the Potomac. The town in its early career was an important port and seemed destined to rival Baltimore as a commercial centre. It contains much of historical interest. Braddock's expedition started from here, and during the war of 1812 it fell into the hands of the British and was held by them for some time. The old Christ Church, which Washington and his family regularly attended, is still in a state of excellent preservation, and his pew is proudly pointed out to the visitor. The obliging sexton is generally on hand on week days from 9 until 5. A national cemetery containing the graves of three thousand six hundred and thirty-five soldiers is located on the outskirts of the town. It is reached by electric cars from 13½ Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and by ferryboats from wharf foot of 7th Street.



A CITY OF MONUMENTS

Monuments. Washington is dotted with beautiful monuments in every direction. The most interesting are those of Washington, in Washington Circle; General George H. Thomas, in Thomas Circle; Dupont, in Dupont Circle; Farragut, in Farragut Square; Lincoln in front of Court House, on D Street; Garfield, at Capitol; Hancock, on Pennsylvania Avenue; Benjamin Franklin on Pennsylvania Avenue, 10th and D streets.

Post-Office Department. The Post-Office Department and City Post Office occupy a magnificent new building on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue between 11th and 12th streets. This building was finished in 1899, and constructed at a cost of \$3,325,000. It is the newest of the government buildings and is modern in every detail. The upper stories are used by the offices of the Postmaster-General. The building is open to the public from 9 until 2 on week days only, the principal point of interest being the museum of the Dead-letter Office.

Cabin John Bridge. A beautiful structure across Cabin John Run, about seven miles from Georgetown. It is the terminus of one of the most enjoyable suburban rides about Washington.



Fort Myer. Established during the Civil War, then known as Fort Whipple. It commands a beautiful view of the Potomac River, and should be visited in connection with Arlington. It is the principal defence of Washington city.



THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING.



MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON'S HOME.

Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, is situated on the western bank of the Potomac, about sixteen miles from the illustrious city which bears his name.

In 1856 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was incorporated for the purpose of securing the mansion and contiguous grounds of Mount Vernon.

Their object is to maintain the mansion and grounds as far as possible in their original condition. Numerous relics and other remembrances of Washington will be found within the building, which stands near the brow of a sloping hill about one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river. The adjacent grounds are beautifully wooded with choice shade trees



TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

planted by Washington when a young man.

The estate originally contained eight thousand acres, but after the death of Washington numerous tracts were sold by his heirs from time to time, until now all that remains is the present farm containing two hundred acres.

Many personal relics of George and Martha Washington are preserved in the mansion. All original articles of furniture are distinctly labelled, so they can be readily distinguished from others which have been added to replace the furnishings which have become lost.

Three of Washington's dress swords are on exhibition in the Central Hall, where also is the main key of the Bastille, presented to Washington by Lafayette. The music room contains the harpsichord given to Nellie Custis by Washington; Miss Custis's embroidery frame; Washington's flute and spectacles.

The west parlor contains a large rug presented to Washington by Louis XVI. The dining-room contains the original family sideboard, with decanter and glasses. The most solemn and interesting room to all is the death chamber. The bed is the same upon which Washington died, and in the same place. The simplicity of the room and its furnishings impresses the visitor.

The tomb of Washington is located on the road leading from the river landing and consists of a large vault extending into a bank in a thickly wooded dell. It

is built of brick with iron gratings, through which can be seen within, a massive marble sarcophagus containing the remains of Washington.

Mount Vernon can be reached by electric cars from the corner of 13½ Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, which leave every hour, or by steamer from foot of 7th Street. Round trip via either route is fifty cents; admission to grounds, twenty-five cents. It is open for visitors on week days only between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.



Bladensburg. Bladensburg is located near Hyattsville, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, six miles from Washington. It received its name from Martin Bladen, a Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantation. The town is an old one (1750), and previous to the Revolutionary War was of considerable importance. The Anacostia River, upon which it is situated, was once navigable to the town. Bladensburg has a place in history as the field of the disastrous battle that took place there August 24, 1814, from which victory the British marched into Washington. The celebrated duelling ground is about one mile southeast of the town. It was the site of many bloody contests; among the most deplorable was that between Commodores Decatur and Barron in 1820, in which Decatur was mortally wounded.





The Royal Limited

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Washington.

most excellent facilities.

Between NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON the fast trains of the ROYAL BLUE LINE run almost hourly. These trains form the finest and fastest series of passenger trains in America. There are ten in each direction, five of which make the distance between New York and Washington in five hours.

The famous "ROYAL LIMITED" is part of the series. It is the finest daylight train in the world, composed of elegant coaches, Pullman parlor and observation buffet cars, and dining and café cars. Although the service is unexcelled, there is no excess fare charged on the "Royal Limited."

Between BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON there are twenty-seven trains in each direction, eight of which make the remarkably fast time of forty-five minutes.

Between ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and NEW YORK via WASHINGTON there are three fast trains daily in each direction, splendidly equipped with Pullman drawing-room

To reach Washington, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad offers

sleeping cars, observation cars and dining cars.

Between CHICAGO and NEW YORK via WASHINGTON there are two fast



OBSERVATION CAR.

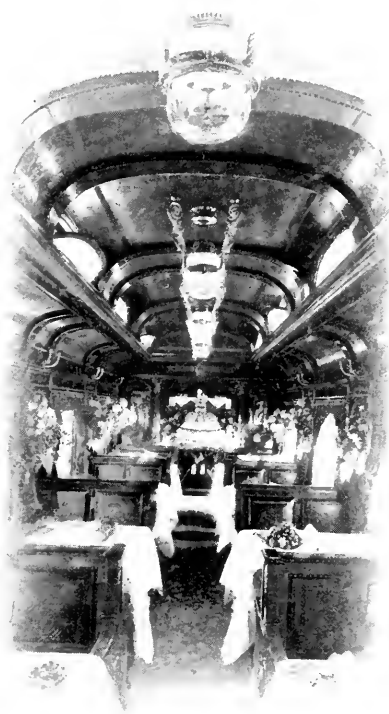
trains daily each way—one route is via Pittsburg with through Pullman drawing-room sleeping car, Pullman observation car and dining car; the other via Newark, Ohio, with Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and dining car.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is the only line between Chicago, Pittsburg and Washington running solid vestibuled trains of coaches and sleepers.

Between PITTSBURG and WASHINGTON there are three fast trains elegantly equipped with Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and observation parlor cars.

Between CLEVELAND and PHILADELPHIA via WASHINGTON through Pullman parlor cars run daily through Pittsburg.

Between COLUMBUS and WASHING-



DINING CAR.

TON through Pullman sleeping cars are run daily via Newark and Grafton.

Between WHEELING and WASHINGTON through Pullman sleeping cars and parlor cars are run via Grafton.



Stop-Over Privileges. In the trade-mark of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are the words, "All trains via

Washington with stop-over privilege." Its meaning is literal. All through trains east and west pass through Washington, and a stop-over privilege of ten days is allowed on first class tickets under the conditions which are printed on slip accompanying ticket. The stop-over privilege of ten days is also allowed at Baltimore and Philadelphia under similar conditions.



OBSERVATION CAR.



HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.

The Historic and Scenic Line.

Not only is the service excellent, and the reconstructed railroad in magnificent condition, equal to any railroad in the world, but the route is also the most historic and scenic of this country.

En route from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and the West, trains pass through the beautiful Miami Valley in Ohio, crossing the Ohio River at Parkersburg, and climb the western slope of the Alleghenies at Grafton along the Cheat River Valley, which is rich in magnificent scenery. The route from Chicago, Columbus and Wheeling, through Central Ohio, is also via Grafton.

The Alleghenies are crossed on the nine-mile plateau, known as the "Glades," where the famous summer resorts of Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park are located. The eastern slope is descended via Piedmont to Cumberland.

From Chicago, Sandusky, Cleveland and Akron, via Pittsburg, the

route over the mountains presents an entirely different view, and is rich in scenic charms, particularly remarkable among which are Indian Creek, Ohio Pyle, and the Wills Creek Valley *en route* to Cumberland. This is the route traversed by Washington and Braddock in their campaign against the French and Indians in 1753.

The lines of the Baltimore & Ohio from the Northwest and the West join at Cumberland; and the route to the East is along the beautiful Potomac River for over a hundred miles through Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry has its own individuality in scenery and history, perhaps more conspicuous than any other town in the United States. It is here the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers meet, and the three great mountain tops form the gateway to the Allegheny Mountains on the eastern slope. It was the arena in which John Brown and his fanatical followers fought his last fight to a finish.



CHEAT RIVER VALLEY.



INDIAN CREEK, PA.

**Baltimore & Ohio
Electric Vehicle
Service, Washington,
Philadelphia and
New York.**

Electric vehicles will be in attendance upon all trains of the Baltimore & Ohio

Railroad at stations, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, Washington; 24th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; and Liberty Street Ferry, New York.

AT WASHINGTON they will deliver passengers and baggage to and from station and points in the city, in the territory described below, under the following schedule of rates.

From the northwest corner of 20th and S streets east to Florida Avenue, southeast to 11th Street, south to E Street, west to 13th Street, north to D Street, west to 11th Street, north to B Street, northwest on a line corresponding with Virginia Avenue to 20th Street, thence north to place of beginning.

From Baltimore & Ohio station
Rates. to hotel or residence, in Washington or *vice versa*, in above described district, the fare for each passenger, including ordinary hand baggage, is fifty cents.

For each additional half mile or less

beyond said boundaries, per passenger, twenty-five cents. For each stop en route, not exceeding fifteen minutes each, per stop, twenty-five cents. For each trunk, twenty-five cents. Rates will be the same from hotel or residence to the station.

Ordinary trunks will be called for, from first floor only, or will be delivered to first floor only. Service at any hour of day or night.

Passengers desiring any special class of vehicle

will please notify conductor of train prior to arrival at Washington Junction, when on trains from the West; and prior to arrival at Baltimore, when on trains from the East.



B. & O. ELECTRIC VEHICLE.

Churches Located in Washington and Immediate Vicinity.

BAPTIST.

Calvary, 8th Street, corner of H, N. W.
E Street, E., near 6th, N. W.
Fifth, D Street, near 4½, S. W.
First, 10th Street, corner of O, N. W.
Gay Street, of Georgetown, 31st Street, corner of N, N. W.
German Baptist Brethren, 319 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E.
Grace, South Carolina Avenue, between 9th and D streets, S. E.
Kendall Branch, 9th Street, below B, S. W.
Maryland Avenue, Maryland Avenue, corner of 14th Street, N. E.
Metropolitan, A Street, corner of 6th, N. E.
Second, Virginia Avenue and 4th Street, S. E.

CATHOLIC.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, 8th Street, corner of N, N. W.
Holy Name of Jesus, 11th and K streets, N. E.
Holy Trinity, 30th and O streets, N. W.
Sacred Heart, 13th, corner of Whitney, N. W.
St. Aloysius, N. Capitol and I streets, N. W.
St. Dominick's, 6th and E streets, S. W.
St. Joseph's, 2d and C streets, N. E.
St. Mary, Mother of God (German), 5th Street, near H, N. W.
St. Matthew's, H Street, corner of 15th, N. W.
St. Patrick's, 10th Street, near F, N. W.
St. Paul's, 15th and V streets, N. W.
St. Peter's, 2d and C streets, S. E.
St. Stephen's, Pennsylvania Avenue and 25th Street, N. W.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.

Washington Ecclesia, 8th, near F, N. E.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

First Church, 1007 G Street, N. W.
Reform, 431 11th Street, N. W.
Second Church, 1213 12th Street, N. W.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Fifth, So I Street, N. E.
First, 10th and G streets, N. W.
Mt. Pleasant, Howard Avenue, between 14th and 16th streets.
University Park Temple, 6th and Trumbull, N. W.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

H Street Church of Christ.
Ninth Street Christian, 9th Street, corner of D, N. E.
Vermont Avenue Christian, Vermont Avenue, near N Street, N. W.

EPISCOPAL.

Christ, G Street, between 6th and 7th, S. E.
Christ, O Street, corner of 31st, N. W.
Church of the Advent, U Street, corner of 2d, N. W.
Church of the Ascension, Massachusetts Avenue and 12th Street, N. W.
Church of the Epiphany, G Street, near 13th, N. W.
Church of the Incarnation, 12th and N streets, N. W.
Epiphany Chapel, 12th and C streets, S. W.
Grace, 1029 32d Street, N. W.
Grace, D and 9th streets, S. W.

EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Holy Cross, Oregon Avenue, N. W.
 St. Andrew's, 14th Street, corner of Corcoran, N. W.
 St. Andrew's Chapel, Massachusetts Avenue, corner of 18th Street, N. W.
 St. James', 8th Street, near Massachusetts Avenue, N. E.
 St. John's, 16th and H streets, N. W.
 St. John's, O Street, corner of Potomac Avenue, N. W.
 St. Margaret's, Connecticut Avenue, N. W., above S.
 St. Mark's, A and 3d streets, S. E.
 St. Matthew's Chapel, Half Street, corner of M, S. E.
 St. Michael and All Angels, 22d Street, corner of Virginia Avenue, N. W.
 St. Paul's, 23d Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Street, N. W.
 St. Paul's Rock Creek, Rock Creek Church Road, near Soldiers' Home.
 St. Stephen's, 14th Street and Kenesaw Avenue, N. W.
 St. Thomas, 18th Street, corner of Madison, N. W.
 Trinity, 3d Street, corner of C, N. W.

FRIENDS.

Friends' Meeting, orthodox, 1st and C streets, N. E.
 Friends' Meeting House, 1811 I Street, N. W.

HEBREW.

Adas Israel, orthodox, corner of 6th and G streets, N. W.
 Washington Hebrew Congregation, 8th Street, between H and I, N. W.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, New Jersey Avenue, corner of Morgan Street, N. W.
 Church of Our Redeemer, 8th Street, above Florida Avenue, N. W.
 Church of the Reformation, Pennsylvania Avenue, corner 2d Street, S. E.
 Concordia, 20th Street, corner of G, N. W.
 Evangelical, 32d Street, corner of Q, N. W.
 First Reformed, 6th Street, corner of N, N. W.
 Grace, 13th and Corcoran streets, N. W.
 Keller Memorial, 9th Street and Maryland Avenue, N. E.
 Luther Place Memorial, 14th Street, corner of Vermont Avenue, N. W.
 St. Johannis (German Evangelical), 320 4½ Street, S. W.
 St. Mark's, 12th and C streets, S. W.
 St. Matthew's, 8th Street, between F and G, S. E.
 St. Paul's (English), 11th Street, corner of H, N. W.
 Trinity, 4th Street, corner of E, N. W.
 Zion, 6th and P streets, N. W.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Anacostia, Jackson Street, corner of Pierce, Anacostia.
 Calvary, 35th Street, corner of T, N. W.
 Congress Street, 31st Street, between M and N, N. W.
 Douglas Memorial, 11th and H streets, N. E.
 Dumbarton Avenue, 3133 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W.
 Fifteenth Street, 15th and R streets, N. W.
 Fletcher Chapel, 4th Street and New York Avenue, N. W.
 Foundry, G and 14th streets, N. W.
 Gorsuch, 4½ and L streets, S. W.
 Grace, 9th and S streets, N. W.
 Hamline, 9th and P streets, N. W.
 Hamline Mission, 214 R Street, N. W.
 K Street Mission, 1341 K Street.
 McKendree, Massachusetts Avenue, near 9th, N. W.
 Metropolitan Memorial, 4½ and C streets, N. W.
 North Capitol, K Street, corner of N. Capitol.
 Ryland, D Street, corner of 10th, S. W.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL — Continued.

St. Paul's, 15th and R, N. W.
 Trinity, 5th Street, corner of C, S. E.
 Twelfth Street, 12th and E streets, S. E.
 Union, 20th Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
 Waugh Chapel, 3d and A streets, N. E.
 Wesley Chapel, 5th and F streets, N. W.
 Wilson Memorial, Independent, 11th Street, between G and I, S. E.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOUTH.

Epworth, 7th and A streets, N. E.
 Marvin Chapel, 10th and B streets, S. W.
 Mt. Olivet, 7th Street, near C, S. W.
 Mt. Vernon Place, 9th Street, corner of K, N. W.
 West Washington, 33d Street, near Q, N. W.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Central, 12th Street, corner of M, N. W.
 Church of God, K Street, between 13th and 14th, S. E.
 Congress Street, 1238 31st Street, N. W.
 First, 4th Street, between E and G, S. E.
 Mt. Tabor, 35th Street, N. W.
 North Carolina Avenue, North Carolina Avenue and B street, S. E.
 St. John's, 3d Street, near K, S. W.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Assembly's, 5th and I streets, N. W.
 Bethany Chapel (Branch of New York Avenue Church), 13th and C streets, N. W.
 Central, I Street, corner of 3d, N. W.
 Church of the Covenant, Connecticut Avenue and 18th Street, N. W.
 Eastern, 6th Street, corner of Maryland Avenue, N. E.
 Eckington, N. Capitol and Q streets.
 Faith Chapel (Branch of New York Avenue Church), M Street, between 4½ and 6th, S. W.
 First, 4½ Street, corner of C and D, N. W.
 Fourth, 13th Street, corner of Yale, N. W.
 Garden Memorial, Minnesota Avenue, S. E., Anacostia.
 Gunton Temple Memorial, 14th Street, corner of R, N. W.
 Gurley Memorial, Florida Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, N. W.
 Immanuel, 718 9th, N. E.
 Metropolitan, 4th Street, corner of B, S. E.
 New York Avenue, New York Avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, N. W.
 North, N Street, between 9th and 10th, N. W.
 Peck Memorial Chapel, 28th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
 Sixth, 6th Street, corner of C, S. W.
 Western, H Street, near 19th, N. W.
 Westminster, 7th Street, near D, S. W.
 West Street, P Street, near 31st, N. W.

REFORMED.

First Reformed Trinity, 6th Street, corner of N, N. W.
 Grace (Reformed Church in the United States), 15th and P streets, N. W.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 16th Street, corner of Corcoran, N. W.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls', 14th and L streets, N. W.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Memorial, N. Capitol Street, corner of R

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of Our Father, 13th Street, corner of L, N. W.

